

THE PRESIDENT AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

If we can credit the reports which come from Washington, the President has concluded not to send his New York appointments to the Senate. Mr. Hayes is not resentful, and seemingly has no disposition to provoke any further hostility between himself and the Republican Senators, or the party. Under all the circumstances, the grace with which the President backs down, is commendable, and will prove the best course for him and a wise thing for the Republican party. In this controversy relating to the New York appointments, Senator Conkling and his friends have gained an important point, having beaten the president in his attempt to make removals in New York in opposition to the wishes of the Senate. It is a cause of deep regret that these antagonisms have separated a large number of Republicans from the President. He has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party, and served it well and faithfully in every struggle it has made against the Democracy of the North and the Slave Power of the South. In the war of the Rebellion he was among the first to defend the constitution by taking to the field, and fighting bravely and with unsurpassed devotion for the honor of the nation and in defense of its flag. Whether in the field, or in the halls of Congress, or in the gubernatorial chair at Columbus, he remained a devoted friend to the principles of the Republican party. After such a record as this, and especially now that he has been placed in the highest position an American can reach, it is unfortunate that he is not in harmony with the great party which elected him.

Governor Smith, in concluding his admirable message to the Legislature yesterday, said:

I should be doing myself injustice to close this communication without an expression of my earnest conviction that the President of the United States, with the purest and highest motives, is striving to execute the high trusts committed to him in the interests of the whole people, and that in therefore he has made for the pacification of the south, the correction of abuses in the civil service, and a return to a stable currency, he is peculiarly entitled to the generous and discriminating confidence of his fellow citizens.

There is not a member of the Republican party who will not give the President his generous and discriminating confidence in his attempt to pacify the South, and correct the abuses in the Civil Service, whenever the President takes the proper measure to accomplish these reforms. But we are impressed that a large majority of the Republicans do not sympathize with the President in the means he employs to secure pacification and to reform the Civil Service. His very conciliatory policy has not as yet softened the Southern heart, neither has it lessened their bitterness against the North, nor has it seemed to increase their respect for the President. There is yet a good deal of the spirit of '60 and '61 in the South and among the Confederates in Congress. And thus far, Mr. Hayes has made very slow progress in correcting the abuses of the Civil Service. Some of his acts increase the abuses he seeks to correct. While Senator Conkling and other Senators and Representatives of the North are notified that they must not "dictate" appointments nor meddle with recommendations, the President blames himself before the Southern Senators and Representatives, and they are permitted not only to meddle with recommendations, but to "dictate" the appointment of some Confederate to office at the expense of removing old and crippled soldier, and very strangely these Confederates carry their point.

Of course, what the President does in pacification, and in purifying the Civil Service, is done with an honest purpose, and to improve the social, political, and material prosperity of the Southern people. But it is hard work to domesticate a wolf, and we judge the President will learn in time that the animal he is now scratching on the back as a remedy for pacification, will turn about and bite him.

THE GREENBACKERS AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The coalition effected at Madison on Tuesday, and put into practical operation on Wednesday, is one of the political events of the time which baffles understanding. Forty Democratic Assemblymen permitted themselves to be swallowed by eleven Greenbackers, for the sake of a few scanty loaves of political bread, which the Democratic party might receive in and about the Assembly. It strikes one that after the leaders of the Democratic party committed suicide at Fond du Lac last September, the survivors would have received such a warning that they would not again have been caught in the soft money net. But their feet are in it again, they are sold, and were bid in at a very low price, and now some of the more respectable and sagacious party men, conscious of the folly committed by their members, are just now making a free use of all the expletives necessary to give spice and force to their sentiments.

Hardly a more humiliating blunder was ever committed by the Wisconsin Democracy, than that of Wednesday. As a piece of political insanity, it is akin to the nomination of W. R. Taylor in 1873. The Democrats never sold out at so low a price as they did this week, and the Greenbackers were cheated in the bargain.

Speaker Barrows has had no experience whatever as a presiding officer. He never presided over a school board, town caucus, a political convention, or any other body. He was never before in the Legislature, and knows not the A B C's of parliamentary law. There is scarcely a rule of the house

THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 21

JANESEVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1878.

NUMBER 261

LEGISLATURE.

The Law-Making Solons Commence Work.

They Grapple with the Currency Question.

With a Resolution Favoring the Bland Silver Bill.

The Chicago Times in the Wisconsin Assembly.

That Journal to be Overhauled for Breach of Promise.

Complete List of Officers of the Two Houses.

FROM MADISON.

Special Dispatch to the Janesville Gazette.

MADISON, Jan. 11.—In the Senate a joint resolution was offered by Arnold, requesting revision of the statutes to report, as soon as possible, and that the Joint Committee be appointed to take into consideration the report when made.

A resolution for the distribution of the Governor's message to appropriate committees, was also offered.

Bills were presented for the purchase of four hundred copies of Webster's Dictionary for usual distribution, price not to exceed seven dollars per copy; for the relief of the widow and children of Moses M. Strong, State Geologist, deceased, being fifteen hundred dollars for full years salary; a resolution to facilitate the production of books, papers, &c., in the matter of evidence.

Senator Price's resolution instructing senators, and requesting congressmen to vote for the Bland Silver Bill, was made the special order for Wednesday next. This resolution will pass the Senate by a good majority, and undoubtedly pass the Assembly before them.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced to allow the city of Hudson to fund its indebtedness.

After quite a dispute the use of the hall was granted to T. M. Nichol Tuesday night for the delivery of an address favoring hard money.

Both Houses then adjourned till Monday night.

Great indignation exists throughout the city relative to the despicable action of the Chicago Times in prematurely publishing Governor Smith's message. Their special reporter solemnly pledged himself to the Governor and private Secretary not to publish it before delivered, and only upon such declaration was a copy given him. A resolution will be offered Monday evening, in the Senate, severely censuring the Times for this piracy, and will be accompanied by a petition for its passage signed by every press representative in both chambers, who will indignantly protest against this breach of journalistic ethics.

The Legislature of 1873 is now fully organized as follows:

SENATE.

President pro tem—L W Barden.
Chief Clerk—A J Turner.

Assistant Chief Clerk—F J Stockwell.
Book-keeper—I J Stickle.
Enrolling Clerk—John DeGroot.

Engrossing Clerk—J W Bates.

Sergeant-at-Arms—L J Brayton.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—D P Polley.

Postmaster—Fred Badger.

Assistant Postmaster—John A Neville.

Doorkeepers—R. B. Windsor, W. F. Bingham, G W McDougal, L L Gundersen.

Gallery Attendant—Geo. Laing.

Committee Room Attendants—W E Redmon, W J Mills, and H D Peatler.

Night watch—J L Smith.

Porter—John Benson.

Messengers—Charles Marsden, W Smith, Charles Bachner, E S Hubble, Harry Meeker, L Loper, P S Brennan, Eddie Torrey, P L Jerde, L Pickard, Michael Lucas.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—A R Barrows, Chippewa.

Chief Clerk—J R Hunter, Rock.

Assistant Clerk—Sam Ryan, Jr., Appleton.

Book-keepers—R C Spooner, Dane.

Engrossing Clerk—M Bohan, Fond du Lac.

Assistant Engrossing Clerk—Geo Cox, Grant.

Enrolling Clerk—H G Fischbim, Manitowoc.

Assistant Enrolling Clerk—John Mehan, La Fayette.

Proof Reader—M P Walsh, Dane.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Anton Klaus, Green Bay.

First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—M J Egan, Milwaukee.

Second Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Hugh Lewis, Madison.

Postmaster—D W C Wilson, Sparta.

Assistant Postmaster—George W Dart, Green Lake.

Second Assistant Postmaster—Pfroener, Milwaukee.

Doorkeepers—J A Allen, Jefferson; Ed Flaherty, Dan ; John Robbins, Brown ; A H Herstatter, Vernon.

Gallery Attendants—John Kane, Chippewa; A Sidman, Sheboygan.

Fireman—N. Sullivan, Milwaukee.

Porter—B Coyne, Dane.

Night Watchman—F B Brundage, Wood.

Speaker's Messenger—Clinton Snaw.

Clerk's Messenger—Whitton.

Sergeant at Arms' Messenger—Charles Linz.

General Messengers—Harry Cutler, Wil-

lie Krueger, Fred T Lee, James Foran, Herman Schumm, George Gewecke, Frank Moody, Robert Gilroy.

SENATE REPORTERS.

Madison Democrat—George W. Raymer.

Wisconsin State Journal—R G Thwaites.

Chicago Tribune—Chas E Brose.

Chicago Times—E A Calkins.

Associated Press—Alex Botkin.

Oshkosh Northwestern—D H Pulifer.

La Crosse Republican and Leader—Thos A Dyson.

ASSEMBLY REPORTERS.

Madison Democrat—Geo W Stone.

Wisconsin State Journal—David Atwood.

Milwaukee Sentinel—J A Tuesdell.

Milwaukee News—E W Magann.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin—W J Hosmer.

Milwaukee Socialist—J Brucker.

Milwaukee Banner und Volksfreund—Charles Ebert.

Milwaukee Times—H A Chittenden.

Milwaukee Index—N Sellers.

Chicago Times—Wm Steptoe.

Chicago Skandinavian—Jac Ellerston.

THE WAR.

Another Victory for the Czar—Russians Passing through Schipka Pass—Speculations.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Daily News of this morning contains a long account of the terrible sufferings endured in the passage of the Balkans.

Hardships beyond description were endured by the soldiers. Thirty men were frozen to death during four days. Two thousand Russian soldiers are ill from exposure. "The dreadful picture," concludes the correspondent, "of soldiers half asleep dragging a cannon up waste slopes covered with ice, and with their overcoats stiff and white as sheets of tin, can never be described. The remembrance of the storms and hardships through which we passed haunts me at night like a terrible dream."

The sensation of London is the crowning victory of the Russians in Schipka Pass. The Times, in its editorial this morning upon the great achievement says: "The Russians have now a comparatively easy task before them. The pouring of forces across the Balkans, a feat which was supposed last summer to be of easy accomplishment, is now finally achieved. The Russians are substantially masters of the last natural line of Turkish defense. Everything indicates the utter disorder and demoralization of the Turks. The increasing vigor of the Russians, and the perfection of their organization, is in a great contrast to their enemies."

The Porte must now make peace if it desires to preserve any substantial portion of its territory. Turkey must accept harder terms now than would have been accorded her a year ago, but the experience of the past twelve months must have taught her that if she resists longer she has only to expect a complete and final discomfiture, ending in ignominious defeat.

WASHINGTON.

The Reassembling of Congress—The Republicans Control the House for One Day—Conkling's Resolutions—A New Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—There seems to have been an understanding among Republican members of the House by which they should all be present to-day, and the consequence was that the Democrats were found without a majority. The Wood drag-net resolutions were defeated in committee of the whole, and the Democrats were compelled to filibuster to prevent their defeat in the House. It may be that sufficient Democrats can be found tomorrow to secure their passage, but they had a narrow escape.

Mr. Conkling created a genuine surprise to day by offering a resolution of inquiry into the legality of the reinstatement by the President of Draper as a surgeon in the navy, and Runkle as paymaster in the army. The President's friends tried to prevent these investigations from being committed to the Judiciary Committee, which is more unfriendly to him than the Navy and Military Committees, to which matters would probably go, but did not succeed.

A lot of political fossils have started a new party to be called the National Union party, to sustain the President. Ex-Governor Bartley, of Ohio, ex-S. Senator, Foot, of Mississippi, and Fowler, of Tennessee, and Senator Raynor, of the Treasury, are the leaders!

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Second ditto—Yas-as. Come to my office. Got some dosdos fine Chartwells. Come over. A present. Come along, old fellow.

First Swell—All right. I suppose old Plevna was a very sweat General, but he didn't make such a dosdos fus about him.

Second ditto—Yas-as, something of the sort; but, weakly, I don't twouble to wear about the w.w. It's too much.

First Swell—Quite awfully too much, weakly; only everybody's saying Plevna's fallen, you know; and it's fashionable.

Second ditto—Yas-as. Come to my office. Got some dosdos fine Chartwells. Come over. A present. Come along, old fellow.

First Swell—All right. I suppose old Plevna was a very sweat General, but he didn't make such a dosdos fus about him.

Romance and Remorse.

In 1853, Harlow Case, ex-Treasurer of Erie county, in New York State, and at that time Collector at Sandusky, ran away with \$29,000 of Government funds and Mrs. Anson Francis, the young and handsome wife of his deputy. The story of the fugitives, whose very existence had almost universally been forgotten during the quarter of a century since their flight, has been made public. They went to London, where, by helping a needy invention, Case made some \$300,000; then with Mrs. Francis and her daughter he went to Madeira, the Mauritius, and finally

BLAND BILL.

The New York Assembly Vote 105 to 17 Against the Silver Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The resolution in opposition to the passage of the Bland bill was called up in the assembly this morning, and passed by a vote of 105 to 17.

HELD TO ANSWER.

Dr. McDonald of Fond du Lac, for Abortion.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—The examination of Dr. McDonald, of Fond du Lac, and John Esbjornsen, in the Municipal Court, charged with committing abortion on Anna Hollingsworth, was concluded to-day, and defendants were held to the January term of the Criminal Court.

STUBBORN.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

SHILOH & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Trains at Janesville station.

ANNUAL
From Monroe..... \$38 a m
From Prairie du Chien..... 150 p.m.
From Milwaukee, Waukesha and East..... 400 p.m.
From Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 420 p.m.
From Monroe (Freight)..... 430 a.m.
DEPART
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 8:30 a.m.
For Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 1:30 p.m.
For Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul..... 4:30 p.m.
For Monroe..... 7:45 a.m.
For Monroe (Freight)..... 4:30 a.m.

W. M. B. NOYES, AGENT
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Genl Pass. Agent

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R.R.
Trains at Janesville Station.
Going North—Arrive Depart.
Day Express..... 1:30 p.m. 1:35 p.m.
Fond du Lac passenger..... 8:30 p.m. 7:45 p.m.
Going South—Arrive Depart.
Day Express..... 2:45 p.m. 2:45 p.m.
Fond du Lac passenger..... 6:35 a.m. 7:45 a.m.

M. HUGGETT, Genl Supt.
W. H. STENNETH,
General Passenger Agent

Post-Office.—Winter Time Table.

The mails arrive at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago and Way..... 1:40 p.m.
Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Watertown Junctions..... 7:00 a.m.
Green Bay and Way..... 2:30 p.m.
Milwaukee and Way..... 2:30 p.m.
Madison and Way..... 1:30 p.m.
Milwaukee and Way..... 5:10 p.m.
Oconto and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays..... 12:30 p.m.
Grand Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 12:00 p.m.
East Troy, via Johnston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by..... 6:00 p.m.

Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Chicago Through, Night via Milton and Watertown Junctions..... 8:00 p.m.
Chicago and Way..... 2:30 p.m.
Milwaukee and Way..... 2:30 p.m.
All Points East, West and South of Chicago..... 2:30 p.m.

All Points East, West and South of Chicago..... 2:30 p.m.

Chicago and Way, including Minnesota, Northern Michigan and Northern Iowa..... 1:10 p.m.

Milwaukee and Way..... 1:30 p.m.

West, Madison, via M. & P. du C. R. W., including Northern Iowa..... 8:30 p.m.

Monroe, Brothman and Way..... 7:15 p.m.

Beloit, Rockford, Freeport and Way..... 2:30 p.m.

OVERLAND MAIL CLOSE.

Custer and Ogallala, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays..... 2:00 p.m.

East Troy, via Rock Prairie, Johnston, Richmond, etc., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 7:00 a.m.

Emerald Grove, Fairfield, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 2:00 p.m.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:00 p.m. Money Order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., and from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. excepting the days of the mailing of the mail. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale. East from wicket from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Orders for stamped envelopes with the return card printed thereon should be left at the Money Order Department.

The time advertised for closing the mails here will be strictly adhered to.
H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

THE FAMOUS MAIL ROBBERY.

Another Last Surviving Passenger, and Who Was Near Being Arrested.

Samuel Huelt, the push-car man, who dropped dead a few days ago, and who was one of the passengers in the stage coach robbed by Porter, Wilson and Potet on the Ridge road below Turner's lane, in 1829, was not, it seems, the last survivor of the few actors in that memorable affair.

Nicholas Saring, eighty years of age, residing at 527 North Thirtieth street, is indignant at the attempt to rob him of his laurels and claims and produces documents to prove the assertion that he is the last surviving passenger who faced the mail agents' hideous horse-pistols in that winter's night, forty-eight years ago. Mr. Saring, at the time of the robbery, was well-known wheelwright, residing in Garde street, and his personal experience in the master excited great public interest at the time. The stage at 2 o'clock in the morning left Ambush's Hotel, in Market street, below Eighth, in a blinding snow storm. Ten passengers all bound for Reading, sat inside, but as Mr. Saring was only going to Parkhouse he was compelled to sit beside the driver. At Turner's lane, where Girard College now stands, two masked men showed themselves at either side of the lead horse. The passengers were taken out at a time, robbery and bound. When Porter was binding Mr. Saring the young wheelwright asked him not to tie him very tightly as he had a boil on the back of one of his hands.

The request was complied with, and the fact enabled Mr. Saring to subsequently untie his companions. When the robbers had then the stage returned to the hotel, and then the fact of Mr. Saring having been loosely bound and his sitting beside the driver caused his fellow-passengers to suspect that he had a hand in the robbery. Samuel Garrigues, then High Constable, was accordingly sent for to arrest the wheelwright, but when he laid his eyes upon Mr. Saring he laughed and said he would vouch for him. In reply to "Old Times" communication in The Times, Mr. Saring says it is not true that President Jackson merely neglected to sign Wilson's death warrant and that he remained in prison thirteen years. Wilson, he says, was unconditionally pardoned.

The Proposed Goloid Coinage.

The proposed goloid dollar of 258 grains would be exactly ten times the weight of the present gold dollar; that is, it would be exactly the same weight of the ten-dollar gold piece. As a basis for a goloid coinage, it is proposed that the silver dollar be increased by three-tenths of a grain in weight, making it exactly sixteen times the weight of the gold dollar. It is then proposed to combine four dollars in gold with six dollars in silver, which would give 103.2 grains of standard gold and 2,476.8 grains of standard silver, or 2,580 grains of Goloid amalgam. The aggregate value of the mass being \$10, one goloid dollar would be one-tenth of it, or 258 grains.

The proposed change in the weight of the silver dollar is so slight that no serious objection could be made to it at the present time. The relation of ten to one between gold and goloid is a decidedly convenient one; the goloid dollars, halves, and quarters, corresponding in weight with eagles, half-eagles and \$2.50 pieces, would be of a convenient size, and what is of most importance, the simultaneous circulation of gold and silver would be secured by binding them inseparably together in the same coins.

In short, the goloid scheme seems to have much to recommend it, if it were only practical.

Its greatest defect seems to be that the amalgam, to which it is proposed to give this name, would scarcely be distinguishable from silver, and hence would easily be counterfeited in that metal. The trade of the counterfeiter is pursued with such persistence and ingenuity that it is of the highest importance that the metals used in coinage should be easily distinguishable. If the advocates of goloid can show that their composition possesses this quality, there may be some chance of its adoption; but it does not seem very likely they will be able to do so.—*Washington (D. C.) National Union.*

Charles O'Connor's Success.

The life of Charles O'Connor, the eminent lawyer, shows what diligence and perseverance will accomplish.

When but eight years old, he was an office-boy and a newspaper-carrier. His father published a weekly newspaper, and Charles, besides attending in the office, delivered the journal to its subscribers in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. He used to take a skiff to cross the rivers, and frequently would be out all Saturday night

serving his route. It is said that he never missed a subscriber.

When nineteen years old, he entered a lawyer's office as an errand boy. He borrowed law books, took them home and read them, by the light of a tallow candle, far into the night. Several lawyers noticing the boy's industry, aided him in his studies.

When he was twenty-four years old, he was admitted to the bar, and even then it was said that young O'Connor's legal opinion was worth more than that of many other lawyers.

But success comes slowly to a young lawyer, and it was not until his thirtieth year that clients recognized the legal learning and skill of young O'Connor. He was very poor, but industry and ability was his capital. He worked hard, at the smallest case, never slighting any trust, and in time secured the reputation of a man who would do his best for those employing him. To this conscientiousness and industry he owed his success.

Milwaukee Coffins at Auction.
From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Auctioneer Dixon was a mortal all day long yesterday. An undertaker's stock was sold on execution, and he was engaged as auctioneer. The stock was large, but his wealth of resources larger, and the long-faced, solemn-humored countenances of the handlers of coffins and palls were soon as radiant with smiles as a five-year-old in his first pair of boots.

"How much am I bid for these nameplates? Can be sold for double the price to serve as insignia of office! And these silvered nail-heads could be converted into buttons. How much am I bid for this lot?"

"Now here's a fine rosewood case, medallion cover, swell top, ample enough for any man or woman in the county. An ornament to any one's store, gentlemen, and when you die, you will find that a plain pine case will cost you more!"

"Why went to look one out for myself last week and was asked to pay \$120 for one just like that."

"I'll sell you one for \$40," cried an undertaker.

"Yes, \$140. I know that you couldn't sell one for less than that. Now, say any one can stand here with a few flimsy greenbacks in his pocket and pass the opportunity to provide for himself and family, is more than I can comprehend."

"An hour's talk in this vein ended in a gone to Mr. Zander for \$6."

A fine black cloth casket with silver mouldings was knocked down to the same bidder for \$16.

The silent agents of the city of the dead were as vociferous as a crowd at a mock-auction and Dixon secured fair prices. The creditors were joyful that they were so well rid of the lot. "Twas odd stock, surely, but the purchasers deemed it the best of merchandise. They would never be bored for donations to fairs, since no one could be persuaded to purchase a ticket, not matter how attractive the post mortem furniture. The cut and fit of the overcoats would never be criticized by the wearers, and there were other features that commanded themselves to the sad-eyed buyers.

A Plea for a Postal Savings Bank.

From the New York Herald Ind.

Twenty banks in New York and four in Brooklyn are found, by a careful analysis of the last bank report, to pay \$999,971 per annum in salaries and office expenses; \$178,555 for taxes, and to have the enormous sum of \$5,189,718 invested in bank houses. The interest of the latter amount is \$363,279 yearly. This showing is only on twenty-four banks out of one hundred and fifty-four banks in the State. The silent agents of the city of the dead were as vociferous as a crowd at a mock-auction and Dixon secured fair prices. The creditors were joyful that they were so well rid of the lot. "Twas odd stock, surely, but the purchasers deemed it the best of merchandise. They would never be bored for donations to fairs, since no one could be persuaded to purchase a ticket, not matter how attractive the post mortem furniture. The cut and fit of the overcoats would never be criticized by the wearers, and there were other features that commanded themselves to the sad-eyed buyers.

RAILROADS.

GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad

THE SHORTEST, CHEAPEST,

And Quickest Route to the

EAST!

STEAMSAIPS LEVE DAILY,

Saturdays excepted,

MILWAUKEE, depart 7:30 p.m.

Grand Haven, 6:00 a.m.

Detroit, 12:10 p.m.

Niagara Falls, 8:25 p.m.

Buffalo, 8:30 p.m.

New York, sec. day, 10:30 a.m.

Boston, 2:40 p.m.

State rooms free on Steamers.

Only one night on the cars between Milwaukee and New York, Boston and principal eastern cities.

SAVING \$3.00!

In railroad, and \$2.00 sleeping car fare, 100 miles in distance.

Tickets on sale at all principal ticket offices in the northwest, at Company's office, 335 Broadway, and at Dock office, adjoining Union Depot, Milwaukee, 20th Street.

W. M. B. NOYES, AGENT

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Genl Pass. Agent

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"On and after Monday, May 28th, trains will arrive and depart from this station as follows:

Train Arrive.

From Monroe..... 8:30 a.m.

From Prairie du Chien..... 1:45 p.m.

From Milwaukee and East..... 2:30 p.m.

From Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 4:30 p.m.

From Monroe, Freight..... 5:45 p.m.

From Monroe, Freight..... 1:30 p.m.

Train Leave.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 8:30 a.m.

For Chicago, Milwaukee and East..... 1:30 p.m.

For Madison, Prairie du Chien and St. Paul..... 4:30 p.m.

For Monroe..... 5:45 p.m.

For Monroe, Freight..... 7:45 p.m.

The 7:45 train arrives in Milwaukee at 11:30 a.m. and leaves for Janesville and Monroe at 4 p.m.

W. M. B. NOYES, AGENT

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Genl Pass. Agent

Janesville, 20th Street.

General Pass. Agent

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MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT LETTER

From a Distinguished Physician.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Cancer. The scene of small, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human frame is gradually wasted, and some day yields to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes through the system acts like a fire, and is the most robust of constitutions. Ignored because but little understood by most physicians, impotently assailed by others, it is now, however, beginning to yield. It have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that popular treatment should be adopted, which will reach all and reach all passed into hands at once competent and trusty, and which will be adopted with the most decided success. Dr. Sanford's preparation of this RADICAL CURE has won my hearty approval. I believe it likely to succeed where the usual remedies have failed. The secret of the power of the disease, viz., the *deadened blood*, while it heals the ulcerated tissue by direct application to the basal passage. It is the only safe and effective rule, and unless the vital forces are too far exhausted, in the great majority of cases, effect can be obtained.

GEO. BEARD, M.D.

NORTON BLOCK, SO. FRAMINGHAM, Oct. 1, 1874.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

MAY safely claim to be one of the few popular remedies receiving the approval of medical gentlemen, who, in private, not only freely recommend it, but also prescribe it. It is recommended to any of the preparations usually prescribed by physicians.

"I am aware," said a distinguished city physician, "that my obligations to the Mass. Medical Society require me to say nothing more than to present the Radical Cure; but I have received so much relief from the use of it myself, after a thorough course of other treatment, that you will surely advise its use, and presume I have sent to your store no less than one hundred of my patients for it."

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

GENTLEMEN.—We have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year, and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that has given such universal satisfaction. We have learned the first complaint you will have.

We are not in the habit of recommending any particular remedy. Your judgment meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be left to the judgment of their physician. We will be glad to receive any information you may have in regard to the Radical Cure; but we have received so much relief from the use of it myself, after a thorough course of other treatment, that you will surely advise its use, and presume I have sent to your store no less than one hundred of my patients for it."

Very truly yours, S. BALDWIN & CO.
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Monuments and Tombstones.

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THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

SOME TALL YARNS.

The Old Ozaukee County Farmer at the State Capital.
From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Madison, Jan. 8.—Here I am once more at the seat of Government. It is no trouble now to get here, but I well remember that the first journey to this place some thirty-five years ago took me full three days, although I had a good horse and buggy and the roads were in a passable condition. Since then Madison has changed a good deal, yet the change is not so perceptible to those who have seen the place, like myself every year since. It is very singular that the fine groves of original black, burr and white oak have pretty much disappeared and can no longer be found around the capitol. With a few exceptions these trees have all died out and the present growth has been carefully planted.

Entering the old capitol from the east side, there was the Governor's room as at present, and on the right the Supreme Court room with Chief Justice Dunn and Justices Miller and Irwin as associates. The court, on this my first visit, happened to be in session. With Judge Miller I was, of course acquainted some years before, but it was the first time then, that I saw the other two gentlemen, Judge Dunn and Irwin.

The latter was more famous as a hunter and big story-teller than as a judge, although he looked soame enough on the bench, with his favorite pointer dog near him on the floor. Mentioning the old Territorial Supreme Court reminds me of a prominent lawyer "from the mines," who is yet alive and who for a time foretold the good opinion of a majority of that court, so that his numerous cases in the Circuit as well as in the Supreme Courts were more closely scanned than before the matters happened that I am about to relate.

Will call the gentleman Mr. M. M., although I think he would not object to his name in full. As I before stated Judge Irwin was a great story-teller, so much so that he was considered a rival to the great Munchausen. Most of his stories were located in the Shenandoah Valley, and whenever that place was mentioned by him something wonderful was expected to have happened there. Now, in those primitive days, courts were often held in school houses, and after adjourning for the day, the judge, together with the bar, would gather around the fire of the, perhaps, only one log tavern nearby. On one of these circuits, Judge Irwin presiding, the company, composed as above, had gathered around the Judge for a chat, and as it was the first evening of the session and one or two new lawyers were present, it was determined to draw out the Judge, and make him tell.

SOME OF HIS YARNS.

This was generally done by some one telling a big story of some kind when another would follow by improving upon his predecessor. The Judge would then come in for the last, biggest and best. So on the present occasion the game had been started by Mr. Baird, of Green Bay, by telling of the extraordinary size that beets would grow if soil and season were favorable, and he had mentioned the size and weight of some that he had seen. Another, the company had seen or heard of much larger being raised, while a third had seen one raised on the Mississippi bottom lands that took the united strength of two men to lift and put into the wagon.

"Well," said Judge Irwin, "I must say that this was a great beat, an extraordinary beat even for that favored locality; but, gentlemen, down in the Shenandoah Valley—and somewhat grating voice of Mr. M. M., which he can assume on such occasions, by inquiring, "Where did you locate your story, Judge?" "Why," said he, "in the Shenandoah Valley." "Well, Judge," said Mr. M. M., "if that is the case you need not tell the story; we give up beat on the beets." This, of course, silenced the judge, and the company present, with "the rest of mankind," never learned the size of the beet raised in that famous valley.

JUDGE MILLER'S TREE.

Soon after, or shortly before this happened, and on a similar occasion, at one of Judge Miller's circuits, which was located in those timbered regions of the eastern and northern part of the State, the Judge, punctual as ever, had arrived that day on his favorite Arabian switch-tail steed, and was telling of a terrible thunder shower that had overtaken him in the woods north of Milwaukee, with no house for many miles near for shelter, and that he was obliged to seek protection from the heavy rain and hail under a tree, and that he expected every moment that the lightning would strike that tree! "Judge," sang out Mr. M. M., "why didn't you take another tree?"

The Judge looked for a moment very solemnly at the gentleman, compressed his lips more than usual, and turning around to the landlord, called for his candle and went to bed without saying a word.

THE GREAT JUMP.

I really cannot let Judge Irwin go without telling one more of his stories, although the foregoing and the following are known among most of the old settlers at least, but I think they will bear repeating. I talk around the evening fire had turned upon hunting, which was the usual topic when Judge Irwin was present. The company were stopping at the only tavern near the courthouse, kept by a German gentleman who had seen, like many others of his countrymen, better days in the "fatherland." He was a great favorite with the Judge, believing implicitly all of the Judge's stories, and was very often his companion in the hunting expeditions when the Judge came to his place. Our German friend spoke the English somewhat imperfectly, and as he came from the northwestern part of Germany, he, with most of the people coming from that section, could not pronounce our letter "J" properly. On the occasion alluded to, the landlord had taken his seat at the social board with the rest, and Judge Irwin was telling of a hunt "down in the Shenandoah Valley," which was to prove the immense strength and elasticity of the hind legs of the deer in jumping. Said he: "I was with a number of gentlemen hunting deer with hounds in the valley, and while well mounted we kept up with the chase until all the dogs but Ranger (the name of the Judge's favorite hound) were distanced. Ranger was not many steps behind the deer when he jumped off a precipice into the valley below, and Ranger after it. We cautiously approached the place and looked down, when we saw the deer bounding away in the distance, while my poor dog lay dead at the foot, with every bone in his body broken, as we afterwards ascertained." Here the Judge was again interrupted by some one inquiring how high the rock might have been from which the deer and dog had jumped. The Judge, irritated by the interruption, said: "I was coming to that directly, sir, when you interrupted me, sir; though this astonished us so much that we proceeded the next day with instruments to measure the height, and it was found to be precisely four hundred and twenty-two feet sir!" Blank astonishment was pictured in every countenance of his hearers; for even his friend the German landlord was for a moment staggered and looked with doubt upon the Judge—it was but a moment, however; his countenance cleared, immediately after he drew a big sigh, and exclaimed: "Jesus! what a jump!"

But I must quit telling stories and close my communication. I shall probably stay around here until "ploughing

time," and it you think these old reminiscences will amuse your readers, I may send you some more, leaving to other correspondents the task of telling what is going on here now, while I, like most old men indulge in recalling the past with only half an eye, on the present and the future, although that half to use a common expression, will keep pretty well skinned in order to enable me hereafter to tell stories of the past, or, if the Legislature will be kind enough to appropriate to me a handsome sum of money, to gather more materials for writing the history of Wisconsin and her great (?) men with good many of whom I slept in the same bed during my time of greatness, and before I became the simple OZAKKE COUNTY FARMER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.
SPRINGFIELD, O. Feb. 18, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by Dr. H. R. Stevens, for Rheumatism and General Paroxysms of the Nervous System with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an excellent medicine for such complaints. Yours very truly,

Mr. VANDERKIRK, of the firm of Vandekirk & Hoffman, a well-known business man in this field.

Respectfully yours,

MR. H. R. STEVENS.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 18, 1877.

DEAR SIR.—Two years ago I was suffering terribly with inflammatory rheumatism. Our family physician advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully yours,

MR. A. BALLARD.

101 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

In 1874 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I suffered from gouty disease and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties soon affected my debilitated system, and the first time I was able to stand upright I had already recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeding. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE to my most afflicted patients, and, in every case, sure and certain results have been obtained. Your VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
129 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, is presented to the public.

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depilating effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its most severe form. In a week I lost the use of my limbs, and was reduced to a state of complete debility, which was sixteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered greatly from the heat, and was gradually weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on that about seven years, till May, 1874, when I was again attacked by typhoid fever, and again lost the use of my limbs. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I enjoyed perfect health.

I have since gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never able to perform labor now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I commenced taking it soon after, but fell worse from its effects; still I persisted, and soon found I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I enjoyed perfect health.

I have since gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never able to perform labor now.

Let your patients be advised with scrupulosity, and let it take its time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will take Vegetine patiently, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations, I am

Yours very truly,

G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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